

operation, and the left for the fleam. The lancet requires more skill than the fleam. A sufficient quantity of blood having been abstracted, the orifice is closed by passing a pin through the lips of the wound, and winding a little tow round it.

Casting—For the performance of many operations, it is necessary to cast the horse, which is readily effected by putting hobbles or straps round each pastern, to which is attached an iron ring. A rope affixed to one is made to pass through the rings of the other hobbles, and being pulled by several men the legs are drawn together, and the horse falls, care being taken to direct the fall on a soft bed of muck or straw. Another mode is to use a cart rope, at the middle of which a noose is made, and thrown over the neck; the ends are then passed between the legs and round the heels of the hinder ones, and then through the noose, and being pulled suddenly, the hind legs are drawn forward, and the horse is tripped up and secured. The former mode of casting is much to be preferred, but the latter may be adopted on a rough unbroken colt when the former mode is not admissible.

Blistering is readily performed by rubbing an ointment of cantharides or Spanish flies into the leg or part for the space of ten minutes. The horse should not be allowed to lie down for two or three days, or to reach his leg with his mouth, for although the majority of horses will not injure themselves, occasionally a serious blemish may occur. The following is a convenient form of blister :—

Lard or palm oil	8 ounces.
Venice turpentine.....	1 ounce.

which being melted together, the following ingredients may be slowly stirred in :—

Powdered cantharides.....	2 ounces.
Powdered camphor.....	1 drachm.

An ounce of the ointment will be sufficient for one leg.

Setoning consists in passing, by means of a seton needle, a piece of tape smeared with ointment under the skin, so as to produce suppuration. A seton may thus be passed from the cleft of the frog to the heel, the needle being curved for the purpose. For a more extended acquaintance with the veterinary art, we recommend the study of the works of the following modern authors—Blaine, Percival, Spooner, Turner, White, and Youatt.

The writings of Mr. G. H. Dadd, of Boston, an eminent American Veterinary surgeon may also be consulted by our readers with much advantage. His *American Veterinary Journal*, published monthly at one dollar per annum is a most useful periodical, and ought to be in the hands of our principal farmers.

We hope soon to see the important suggestions of the Hon. Adam Ferguson in the last number of the *Agriculturist*, producing some practical results Canada needs and can support in the best settled districts, regularly educated and experienced Veterinary Surgeons.

POISONED HAY.—A farmer in Ashtabula, Ohio, complains that he has lost seven head of cattle by their eating poisoned hay. It appears that the poison is in the form of ergot, a smutty excrescence which grows on the June grass. It grows as it does on rye, in the shape of a diseased and enlarged seed, of dark color, varying from the size of a wheat grain to three-fourths of an inch long.